

History and Civics

Chapter - 2 - The Growth of Nationalism.

E. Answer in brief.

1. What was the Navigation Act?

Ans. The Navigation Act was a English law according to which only British vessels were allowed to enter a colonial port.

2. Why did Britain decide to impose fresh taxes on its colonies?

Ans. In 1763, after the Seven Years' War in Europe, Britain was in dire need of money. To ease the burden, Britain decided to impose fresh taxes on its colonies.

3. Name four philosophers who inspired the French Revolution.

Ans. Four philosophers who inspired the French Revolution were Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau and Locke.

4. What happened to the king and queen of France after the French Revolution?

Ans. After the French Revolution the monarchy was abolished and the king Louis XVI and his wife, queen Mary-Antoinette were imprisoned and in 1793 they were executed at the guillotine.

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F. Answer in detail.

1. Name the two revolutions that shook the world in the 18th century. What was their impact on countries around the world?

Ans. The two revolutions that shook the world in the 18th century were

- (i) The American War of Independence.
- (ii) The French Revolution.

The impact of the American War of Independence:-

- (i) The war inspired the French people. French soldiers who had participated in the war in America, came back with new ideas and inspired their people to fight against oppression and injustice.
- (ii) It inspired all colonies of the world, to fight against colonial oppression.

The impact of the French Revolution:-

- (i) The French Revolution swept away the power of the monarch and France was declared a republic. The monarchies of Europe were alarmed and threatened by the Revolution.
- (ii) The ideals of the Revolution, namely 'liberty, equality and fraternity' had a great impact on the rest of the world.

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2. What were the causes of the American Revolution.

Ans. The causes of the American Revolution:-

(i) The 13 colonies of the British enjoyed freedom in internal administration, but their trading, industrial and economic activities were strictly controlled by Britain. The people of these colonies did not like it.

(ii) In 1763, after the Seven Years' War in Europe Britain was in dire need of money. To ease the burden, it decided to tax the colonies, which was opposed by the colonies.

(iii) The colonists were influenced by the writings of American philosophers like Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine, who aroused the colonists' desire to be free from the control of Britain.

(iv) The writings of European philosophers like John Milton and James Harrington, inspired the people as they wrote about the need for liberty and equality.

3. What was the Boston Tea Party? What effect did it have?

Ans. The Boston Tea Party was the incident in which the crates of tea belonging to the British East India Company were thrown from the ships into Boston Harbor by a group of Boston citizens disguised as Native Americans.

The effect it had:-

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- ① The British government reacted strongly and closed the port of Boston.
- ② The self-government of Massachusetts was declared invalid.

4. What was the result of the American War of Independence?

Ans: The result of the American War of Independence were: —

- ① The War of Independence formally came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Paris.
- ② In 1787 the national government of the United States of America adopted a republican constitution.
- ③ George Washington was democratically elected as the first president of the USA.

5. What were the causes of the French Revolution?

Ans. The causes of the French Revolution were:—

- ① Traditionally, French monarchs believed that they had the divine right to rule. They were autocrats and considered their rule to be above question. They misused their power and led a life of extravagance. So the people revolted during the rule of Louis XVI.
- ② A number of famines in France led to a severe shortage of food and an increase in prices. The French treasury went bankrupt. The aristocracy and nobility continued to live luxury lives. These made the people of Third Estate

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impatient and desperate for change.

(iii) Philosophers like Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau and Locke, inspired the people. They spread the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity, which became the slogan of the French Revolution.

(6) Evaluate the impact of the French Revolution on the world.

Ans. Answer is given.

Answer will be the last part of the subquestion of F-1.

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